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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

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Sea Police Engineer Officers School,
Kuehlungsborn

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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Following is a detailed report on the Sea Police Engineer Officers School in Kuelungsborn. The text is organized as follows:

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25X11. General survey:

The Engineer Officers College in Kuehlungsborn was opened in Rostock in the spring of 1952. The first class was begun in Rostock, but the college was later transferred to Kuehlungsborn while the course was still going on. The first class of instruction for engineer officer candidates had been conducted in a stopgap manner in Parow.

The Engineer Officers College has been assigned the task of training the engineer officers candidates for their duties with the Sea Police by giving them an adequate, thorough and extensive training.

2. Engineer Officers College Kuehlungsborn:a. Location of the college:

The college, which is accommodated in the former German Armed Forces quarters "am Rieden", is located about 1 kilometer west of Kuehlungsborn West (formerly Arendsee) on the continuation of Makarenko-Strasse comprising an area of 300 by 900 meters. With but a few exceptions, the buildings are of stone construction. The Engineer Officers College is subordinate to Admiral Scheffler (fnu), Chief of Training Establishments, who has headquarters at the German Sea-Police (AI) building, Staendehaus/Rostock. Kapitänleutnant Reiland (fnu), on the staff of the Chief of Sea Police Training Establishments (CSTE) is the responsible advisor for this college.

Postal address: Postschliessfach III, Kuehlungsborn-West.

Code Sign: I 5 (ICAO phonetic: India five).

b. Guard service and arms:

The guard unit for the protection of the installation is detailed partly by the officer candidate unit and partly by a guard company of "Wachtbataillon der VP-See" (Guard battalion of the People's Sea Police) which also performs guard duty for the Staendehaus in Rostock. The college area is protected partly by a concrete wall, partly by a barbed-wire fence.

Arms available approximately include: 300 Soviet M/1938 carbines and German K 98 carbines, about 50 German small-bore MG's and Soviet submachine guns, several pistols, 12 light machine guns, 3 heavy machine guns. Information on ammunition stocks was not available.

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c. Motor vehicles:

5 sedans, 3 trucks, 1 motorcycle.

3. Training of Officer Candidates:a. College organization:

The engineer officers college is divided into the headquarters staff, the headquarters company and the students companies. The total college staff consists of about 60 officers and 500 noncommissioned officers and enlisted men.

As of October, four student units were at the college. Students companies A, B and D consisted of the officer students of the mechanical engineering branch, while the C company was made up of the students of the electrical engineering and shipbuilding branches. The different instruction courses of the Engineer Officers College formed companies which on their part were subdivided into platoons according to age classes. The companies had up to six platoons of about 25 officer candidates each. The platoons were given three-digit distinguishing numbers, the first figure indicating the year of instruction, the second the company letter, and the third the platoon of the respective company. (Thus platoon 124 means first year of instruction, B Company and platoon No 4).

b. Courses of instruction and training:

The courses of instruction of the Engineer Officers College are prepared independently by the managing staff and the special teaching staff of the college according to the instructions issued by the chief of the Sea-police Training Establishments.

The guiding principles of the Sea Police are adapted to those of the Soviet Naval Engineer Officers Academy taking into account the particular conditions prevailing in East Germany. The Soviet requirements are higher than those in East Germany, beginning, for example, with the repetition of integral and differential calculus in the mathematical field during the first year of construction. The above guiding principles indicate the targets of different years of study and the number of lessons for the respective special branches and military and other training.

The college tries to reconcile the guiding principles of the Sea Police as far as possible with the courses of instruction held at the naval engineering faculties of the universities in Rostock and Wismar.

The plan of instruction must be submitted to the CSTE for examination and approval by the head of the college. The execution of the approved plan of instruction is supervised by the college staff and the heads of the special fields of instruction, the former being responsible for the general handling and the latter for their special areas.

The plan of instruction for the political training of the officer candidates is issued directly by the Interior Ministry. It must not be altered and is compulsory for all officers colleges of the Sea Police. The observation of the plan is supervised by the respective political advisors.

Until now, the courses of instruction for seagoing engineer officers, shipbuilding engineer officers (corps of naval constructors) and electrical engineer officers took three years. Beginning 1 November 1955, the sixth engineer officers course was scheduled to start at the Kuehlungsborn College and to finish as late as 31 October 1959, in other words, after four years. Aside from the first course held in Parow, the second through fifth course was held in Kuehlungsborn, of which courses No 3 to 5 still are going on.

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Plans of instruction and training are provided for the three careers of engineer officers, naval constructor officers, and electrical engineer officers branches.

The theoretical instruction follows more or less the plan of a similar civil technical college. Additional political instruction, military and practical training, enforced strict concentration of the subjects are stressed, but so far, the standards of efficiency lagged behind those reached by similar civil establishments because the preliminary general schooling of the officer students proved insufficient to enable them to learn the subjects taught at the college. Actually the standard is gradually rising.

Military training falls into:

- Basic training,
- Target practice,
- Service sports,
- Anti-gas training.

Political instruction comprises the following subjects:

- History of the German labor movement,
- History of the German and Soviet communist parties,
- Party-political work.

The students are engaged in studying topical political problems during their off-time. In addition, every morning a 15-minute political address on the political situation is delivered prior to the beginning of regular duties. Furthermore, political lectures are held by the members of the teaching staff at the FdJ and SED meetings.

The general training schedule provides for the following routine:

- 0600 reveille
- 0800 to 1300 instruction
- 1300 to 1440 noon break
- 1440 to 1800 lessons.

A total of 54 weekly lesson-hours are provided for instruction and training as follows:

Military basic training	2 lessons
Small arms training	4 lessons
Service sports	4 lessons
Anti-gas training	4 lessons
Political instruction	10 lessons
Theoretical branch lessons	30 lessons

The evening hours, originally meant to be the leisure time of the officers, are mostly spent on cultural work, the attendance of meetings, political off-time lectures, manual work for the expansion of the premises of the college and sports.

c. Examinations:

Prior to every intermediate examination held at the end of each term, a preliminary examination is held by a conference of the instructors, at which industry, discipline, qualities of military leadership and professional talents of each student are judged by his professional instructors. A positive result of this preliminary examination which, however, is not made known to the student, entitles him to take the intermediate examination. In the case of a negative result of the preliminary examination, the student will be eligible for the intermediate examination, but he will be so sharply examined at the intermediate examination that he will fail in most cases.

All subjects, except for Russian, chemistry and physics, and for which the attainments at the civil training college report are taken as a basis, will be dealt with in the intermediate oral examination.

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This examination is a diligence examination serving to weed out poor students during the first year of training. Unsatisfactory marks in two subjects can be compensated for by satisfactory results attained in supplementary examinations for the respective subjects. In case of unsatisfactory results in more than two subjects, the examinee will be dismissed from the college.

The examining board consists of one chairman, one assessor and an examiner, all of them being special instructors or chief special instructors. Each officer student has to undergo an oral annual examination at the end of each year of instruction. In addition to all other main subjects, the following special subjects according to the special branches and the years of instruction, will undergo a particularly close examination:

Engineer officers:	First year of instruction:	Internal combustion engines Technology Mathematics
	Second year of instruction:	as above, plus Thermodynamics
	Third year of instruction:	as above, plus Science of strength of materials.
Naval construction officers:	First year of instruction:	Steel ship building
	Second year of instruction:	Theory of ships Mathematics
	Third year of instruction:	as above, plus Statics
Electrical Engineers:	First year of instruction:	General electrotechnics Mathematics
	Second year of instruction:	Electric plants
	Third year of instruction:	Electric motors Mathematics

Poor attainments in two subjects at the annual examinations can be made good by political knowledge in the special field of "Social-Economic Cycles". The examining board consists of the same members as for the intermediate examinations.

The training of the officer students is concluded by a state examination which includes:

- 1 Thesis for a diploma
- 3 Examination papers for three main subjects prepared under supervision
- 1 Oral examination for three main subjects.

It extends for a period of 12 weeks. The subject to be dealt with for the diploma is previously agreed upon in talks held between the examinee, the special instructors and the head of the respective branch. About eight weeks are granted for working out the thesis.

The board of examiners is composed of one president (generally selected from the staff of the COTE or the staff of the college management), two assessors and two examiners. On passing the state examination, the

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examinee is appointed Unter-Leutnant z.S. Ing. (Engineer Ensign, Sea Police) or, in cases of outstanding proficiency, Leutnant z.S. Ing. (Engineer Lieutenant junior grade).

- d. The instruction aids available to the teaching body include a technical library with the most modern works on their special areas and naval literature. Practical training is held in a college-owned workshop and the two college-owned teaching laboratories and an oil testing room. The electrical laboratory is equipped with miscellaneous electric apparatus, test instruments, switches, etc., and was scheduled to be provided with a full-size electric machinery of a KS boat. The IC-engine laboratory (internal combustion engines), besides being equipped with various small ship propulsion engines, necessary auxiliary machinery and steering mechanisms, houses the following items:
- 1 DMR engine
 - 1 Buckau-Wolf-type 6-cylinder 300-hp diesel engine
 - 1 V-type 150-hp Maybach engine,
 - 1 lathe with three jaw chucks and a guide spindle, 2.5 meters long,
 - 1 205-D-type 600-hp Jumo aircraft diesel engine - a longitudinal section model,
 - 1 Water eddy current brake.

The oil testing room is used for carrying out chemical analyses of full oil and lubricants.

Practical training during the first year of instruction is performed at the college; in the second year of instruction, the officer students are detailed to the Wolgast Sea Police Central Supply Base for eight weeks; and in the third year of instruction they get a sea assignment for eight weeks.

4. Recruiting and appointments:

Officer students for the Engineer Officers College are recruited by a three-man officer recruiting commission which visits mainly the graduating classes of secondary schools in the GDR canvassing for the engineer-officer careers. The levied undergraduates are inducted into the Sea Police in the month of September of the year they leave school, and receive a basic training for four weeks either in Stralsund or Parow according to accommodation facilities and, on completion of this training, are transferred to the Kuehlungsborn Engineer Officer College. The first, second and third Engineer Officers Courses of instruction were attended by former primary school pupils on completion of their vocational training, while the fourth course comprised 30 to 40 per cent former secondary school students holding graduating certificates. The remainder were former primary school pupils. The fifth course comprised former elementary school pupils and between 40 to 50 per cent secondary graduates.

For the future it was planned (and this already applies to the sixth course) to induct only graduates because of the fact that the students of the first, second and third courses were unable to meet the requirements. For this reason a qualifying course, beginning in the fall of 1955, to check their professional attainments.

On passing their state examination the Engineer-Officers get their appointments according to the instructions issued by the Sea Police. Only the most efficient officers are taken over by the Sea Police; some of them remain at the Engineer Officers College in Kuehlungsborn as instructors, while the others are appointed to the Fleet. The former IC-engine students

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are mainly employed as chief engineers on seagoing vessels.
The former students of electrotechnics also are mainly appointed to seagoing vessels, the graduates of the shipbuilding branch are assigned only administrative, ship design and acceptance of ship duties.

5. Names of the officers stationed at the college:

a. Staff:

Head of the college	Fregatten Kapitän Nietsche
Political deputy	Fregatten Kapitän Rungenhagen
Teaching Problems deputy	Korvetten Kapitän Neugebauer
Soviet political advisor	Kapitän Kusnezow (phon)

b. Staff sections:

Political section	Kapitänleutnant Klein
4 members	
Kader-Abteilung	Leutnant Heinke
Planungs-Abteilung	Hauptman Kiemer and two officers
Section: Appointments	Major Kaffka
Section: Means of Instruction	Oberleutnant Meinert
Section: Police Duties and Commanding Officers Duties	
Section: Confidential and Secret Matters	
Section: Detection	
Financial Section	
Administrative Supply section	
Anti-gas Section	
Medical Section	
Head of PKK	Major Opitz) not under direct orders.
SSD Liaison	Oberleutnant Richter) of the college.
Company Commander	

c. Teaching sections:

Teaching branches:

Mechanical Engineering	Kapitänleutnant Marquardt
Naval Architecture	Kapitänleutnant Bansse
Electrotechnics	Oberleutnant Muench

Academic Chairs:

Social-economic courses:

Head	Hauptman Kuhn
2 Main Professors	
5 Professors	

IC-engineers:

Head	Kapitänleutnant Stuswa
2 special instructors	
3 Civil instructors	
1 Head of workshop	
1 Head of training cabinet	

Naval Architecture:

Head	Kapitänleutnant Bansse
1 Main instructor	
1 Special instructor	
1 Civil instructor	

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Electrotechnics:

Head

Oberleutnant Muench

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1 Main special instructor

1 Special instructor

1 Head of electrotechnical
training cabinetGeneral technical science:

Head

Oberleutnant Jungmans

1 Main special instructor

2 Civil special instructors

Mathematics:

Head

Oberleutnant Schmidt

2 Civil teachers

2 Laboratory assistants

Thermodynamics:

Head

Oberleutnant Seiler

1 Main special instructor

1 Special instructor

1 Civil special instructor

Navigation:

Head

Oberleutnant Wunderlich

3 Officers

Russian language:

2 Special teachers

6. Comment:

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About 30 per cent of all instructor officers had the benefit of a more or less efficient teacher training, while 70 per cent of them never underwent any teacher training. In addition, 50 per cent of all instructor officers showed serious gaps of vocational training and even gaps of general education. It therefore is easily understood that resulting therefrom, the training standard and general behavior of the officer students show certain shortcomings which is due to the fact that fifty per cent of them volunteered for the engineer officer training out of political conviction, while the other half consider this training an opportunity to graduate as a technical specialist.

As previously mentioned, the standard of training is steadily on the increase and all efforts are being exerted to improve the theoretical and practical training and instruction in order to assure that the final graduates of the Engineer Officers College will be equal to those of a technical university.

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